SUE SHERMAN,

Petitioner.

Case No. 07-2-0021

ORDER DISMISSING THE CASE

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SKAGIT COUNTY,

Respondent.

THIS Matter comes before the Board on Skagit County's Dispositive Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Comply with the Requirement to Serve the Skagit County Auditor (County's Motion to Dismiss) filed with the Board on December 4, 2007. Petitioner Sue Sherman filed an answer to the motion on December 5, 2007.

I. SUMMARY OF THE DECISION

The Board dismisses the Petition for Review in this case based on Petitioner's failure to timely serve the Skagit County Auditor and substantially comply with WAC 242-02-230(1).

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Petitioner filed a petition for review (PFR) with the Board on November 8, 2007. The petition challenges the County's designation of her property as Industrial Forest Land. On December 4, 2007 the County filed its motion to dismiss the case and Petitioner answered the County's Motion on December 5, 2007. The Board issued a Preliminary Notice and Schedule on November 14, 2007. A telephonic prehearing conference was held on December 5, 2007. At the prehearing conference, Petitioner requested that a hearing on the County's motion be held.

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Phone: 360-725-3870 Fax: 360-664-8975

¹ Petitioner Answers Respondent's Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Comply with the Requirements to Serve the Skagit County Auditor and Proof of Service of Petition for Review (Petitioner's Answer).

A motions hearing was held telephonically on December 10, 2007 to hear arguments on the County's motion to dismiss. Deputy Prosecutor Arne Denny represented Skagit County. Petitioner Sue Sherman represented herself. All three board members attended telephonically; Board Member Holly Gadbaw presided.

III. ISSUE PRESENTED

Should the petition for review be dismissed for failure to timely serve the Skagit County Auditor with a copy of the petition for review pursuant to WAC 242-02-230?

IV. DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUE

Positions of the Parties

County's Position

Skagit County asserts that the Petitioner failed to properly serve the County. According to the County, the Petitioner faxed a copy of her petition for review to the County Commissioners on November 8, 2007 but the Auditor was not served. The County argues that although WAC 242-02-230 allows a petition for review (PFR) to be filed by telefacsimile, it does not permit such service on a county. Further, the County maintains that for noncharter counties such as Skagit , the rules require a petitioner to serve a copy of the PFR on the County Auditor, either personally or by mail. The County alleges that Petitioner failed to meet either of these requirements.²

The County urges the Board to adopt the Central Puget Sound (Central Board) and the Eastern Washington Growth Management Hearings Board's (Eastern Board) position on this subject. Both of these growth management hearings boards hold that a failure to serve the County Auditor, when serving a PFR on a County respondent, deprives the Board of

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30 31 32 iurisdiction to hear the petition.³ In support of this argument, the County cites cases from both of these boards⁴.

The County notes that the Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board's (Western Board's) previous holdings⁵ on service upon a county has differed from that of the Central and Eastern Boards. In these cases, the Western Board ruled that RCW 36.70A.280 and .290, the sections of the Growth Management Act that set out the Boards' jurisdiction, include no requirements for service other than for service on the appropriate Board. Therefore the Western Board concluded the County or the City did not suffer substantial prejudice by the failure to serve the City or County. The County points out that these cases were decided in 1995 and 1997, before the boards changed their rules on service of petitions upon cities and counties in 2004; now the rules require that the local government officials specified in the rule must be served with the petition personally, or the petition must be mailed, on the same day that the Board was served. ⁶

Further, even if substantial compliance with the rules were the standard, the County contends that there is no evidence that Petitioner made any effort to serve the County Auditor. Additionally, the County asserts that Petitioner's decision to fax a copy of her petition to the county commissioner's office does not meet the requirement for personal service or service by mail. For these reasons, the County urges that Petitioner's failure to meet WAC 242-02-230's requirements for service should not be excused.⁷

³ Ibid at 2 and 3.

City of Tacoma v. Pierce County, CPSGMHB Case No. 06-3-0011c (Order on Motion to Dismiss and Order on Intervention, May 1, 2006); Abercrombie v. Chelan County, EWGMHB Case No. 00-1-0008 (Order on Dispositive Motions, June 16, 2000).

⁵ Taxpayers for Responsible Government v. City of Oak Harbor, WWGMHB Case No. 97-2-0061 (Order Denying Dismissal, December, 1997) (Taxpayers and Michael and Catherine Achen v. Clark County (Achen), WWGMHB Case No. 95-2-0067 (Final Decision and Order, September 20, 1995)

⁶ County's Motion to Dismiss at 4 and 5.

Ibid at 6.

Petitioner's Position

Petitioner does not claim that she made any attempt to serve the County Auditor. Instead, she says she did not serve the Auditor's Office because the petition for review challenges the action of the County Commissioners, not the action of the Auditor. She asserts that "according to the auditor office they have nothing to do with the GMA or the Commissioners." She argues that the Respondent's attorney wants the Board to adopt a rule in this case that would benefit the County, even though the Board is not required to do this. ⁹ She says she is sending a certificate of service dated November 8, 2007 and says she certifies that she sent a petition by first class mail to the County Commissioners office on that date. ¹⁰

Board Discussion

Pursuant to the statutory authority in RCW 36.70A.270(7), the joint growth management hearings boards have adopted rules of practice and procedure. These rules are published in the Washington Administrative Code, Ch. 242-02 WAC. Except where there is a specific conflict in the GMA or the Administrative Procedures Act, the boards' rules of practice and procedure "shall govern the practice and procedure of the boards." 11

The procedures to be followed in serving a petition for review upon local government are set out in WAC 242-02-230:

(1) The original and <u>four</u> copies of the petition for review shall be filed with a board personally, or by first class, certified, or registered mail. Filings may be also made with the board by telefacsimile transmission as provide in WAC 242-02 240. A copy of the petition for review shall be <u>personally served</u> upon all other named parties <u>or deposited in the mail and postmarked on or before the date filed with the board.</u> When the county is a party, the county auditor shall be served in noncharter counties and the agent designated by the legislative authority in charter counties. The mayor, city manager or city clerk shall be served when the city is a party. When the state of Washington is a party, the office of the attorney

⁸ Petitioners' Answer at 1.

⁹ Ibid at 1.

¹⁰ Ibid at 2.

¹¹ RCW 36.70A.270(7) ORDER DISMISSING PETITION Case No. 07-2-0021 December 20, 2007 Page 4 of 12

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general shall be served at its main office in Olympia, unless service upon the state is otherwise provided by law. Proof of service may be filed with the Board pursuant to WAC 242-02-340.

(emphasis added)

However, the rule also sets a standard for compliance. Under WAC 242-02-230(2), "substantial compliance" rather than "strict compliance" is required. That section provides:

(2) A board may dismiss a case for failure to substantially comply with subsection (1) of this section."

Petitioner concedes that she did not serve the Skagit County Auditor and instead served the Skagit County Commissioners. ¹² The fax cover sheet attached to her petition confirms this, as well as the declaration of Cheri Cook-Blodgett, an employee in the Skagit County Commissioners' office. Petitioner states that because the County Commissioners took the action affecting her property, it made sense to her to serve the County Commissioners. ¹³

Petitioner asserts that she called the Skagit County Auditor's office to discuss her property and in the course of that discussion an Auditor's office employee told her that office had nothing to do with the GMA.¹⁴ In response to Board questions, Petitioner stated that she did not attempt to serve the County Auditor nor did she consult the boards' rules before serving the County.

The joint growth management hearings boards amended WAC 242-02-230 in 2004 and 2006 as follows:

(1)The original and three four copies of the petition for review shall be filed with a board personally, or by first class, certified, or registered mail. Filings may be also made with the board by telegraph or telefacsimile transmission as provide in WAC 242-02 240. A copy of the petition for review shall be personally promptly upon all other named parties or deposited in the mail and postmarked on or before the date filed with the board. When the county is a party, the county auditor shall be served in noncharter counties and the agent designated by the legislative authority in charter counties. The mayor, city manager or city clerk shall be served when the city is a

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¹² Petitioner Answer at 1.

¹³ Ibid at 1 and 2.

¹⁴ Ibid at 2. It appears that the Petitioner called to discuss the tax status of her property and so was speaking with the County Assessor's Office.

party. When the state of Washington is a party, the office of the attorney general shall be served at its main office in Olympia, unless service upon the state is otherwise provided by law. Proof of service may be filed with the Board pursuant to WAC 242-02-340

(2) A board may dismiss a case for failure to substantially comply with subsection (1) of this section. ¹⁵

This rule, as it appears above, except for the requirement to file four copies, became effective on November 14, 2004.¹⁶. These rule changes were adopted quite a few years after the Board's decisions in *Taxpayers* (1997) and *Achen* (1995). Since then the Western Board has had the opportunity to review this rule and participated in its revision and the revision's adoption. Therefore, this action shows that this Board affirms the rule as it is currently stated. Further, as the County points out, the Board in *WEAN* showed that it follows the express language of the WAC:

The Boards properly adopted the rules for practice and procedure pursuant to the delegation in RCW 36.70A.270(7). Proper methods of filing are typically the province of rules, rather than statutes. See CR 5(e). There are no contrary rules in the GMA itself, so the Boards' rules govern.¹⁷

Although Petitioner herself has not claimed that she substantially complied with WAC 242-02-230, the Respondent has addressed this issue in its briefing and the dissent would have us find that Petitioner substantially complied with WAC 242-02-230. We believe that the Central Board reached the correct conclusion when it ruled that before we can find substantial compliance, the petitioner must show a good faith effort to make proper service. The rationale of the doctrine of substantial compliance is that one who has made a good faith effort to comply with a technical requirement, noncompliance with which leaves him open to liability, should not be subject to that liability for a failure to literally comply. Where, as here, there has been no attempt to comply with the service requirements of WAC

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¹⁵ Amendments to WAC 242-02-230 are shown with underlines for additions and strike-throughs for deletions.

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242-02-230 as it pertains to service upon the Auditor, we cannot find substantial compliance.

The Board realizes that filing and managing a case before a Growth Management Hearings Board can be daunting for a *pro se* petitioner. Nevertheless, the Board was directed by the Legislature to establish rules for its proceedings.²⁰ These rules are published in 242-02 WAC. The rules are published so that petitioners and counties and cities alike know how the Boards operate. The rules do not make exceptions for petitioners representing themselves *pro se*. Filing a petition for review also imposes the obligation to be familiar with the Boards' rules of procedure that are readily available from the Boards' office or on the State of Washington's website, among others.

Conclusion: WAC 242-02-230(1) requires that petitions for review be served on the auditor in noncharter counties, such as Skagit County. WAC 242-02-230(2) allows the Board to dismiss cases that do not comply with 242-02-230(1). Petitioner concedes she did not serve the Skagit County auditor with her petition. No evidence in the record shows that any County employee instructed her incorrectly on the rules of service. Petitioner has not substantially complied with WAC 242-02-230. Therefore, the petition for review in this case is dismissed.

ORDER

Based on the foregoing, the Board finds that Petitioner did not attempt to serve the petition for review in this case according to the procedure specified in WAC 242-02-230(1), and has not substantially complied with this provision. Pursuant to WAC 242-02-230(2), the Board

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¹⁶ CR 103 (October 7, 2004). The requirement that four copies of the Petition for Review be filed with a board become effective June 26, 2006.

¹⁷ WEAN v. Island County, WWGMHB Case No. 06-2-0027 (Order Dismissing Petition For Review, November 16, 2006) at 5.

¹⁸ Kent Cares, et al. v. City of Kent, CPSGMHB Case No. 03-3-0012, Order on Motions (July 31, 2003).

¹⁹ True's Oil Co. v. Keeney, 76 Wn.2d 130, 139 (Wash. 1969)

²⁰ RCW 36.70A.270 (7).

GRANTS the County's motion to dismiss.	The petition for review is therefore hereby
DISMISSED.	

Entered this 20th day of December 2007.

Holly Gadbaw, Board Member

James McNamara, Board Member

DISSENT

Because I believe that the standard for determining adequacy of service upon the County under the GMA is "substantial compliance" and whether there was prejudice to the other party, I respectfully dissent.

The County acknowledges that it has received actual knowledge of the petition for review in this case. Petitioner properly filed her petition for review with the Board within the timeframe established by the statute – RCW 36.70A.290. However, the County requests the Board to dismiss the petition because the Petitioner served the County Commissioners instead of the County Auditor, and used facsimile transmission instead of personal service or mail.²¹ The County's motion is based on the theory that strict compliance with the board rules regarding service on the County Auditor is required.

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²¹ Petitioner alleges she mailed her petition for review to the County Commissioners on the same day that she faxed it. Petitioner Answers Respondents Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Comply with Service to Skagit County Auditor, and Proof of Service of Petition for Review at 2.

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"Substantial compliance" is characterized as "satisfaction of the spirit" of a procedural requirement.²² Unless compliance with a procedural requirement is jurisdictional in nature, substantial compliance promotes the "sound public policy" of allowing the merits of a controversy to be reached.²³

Where there is a statutory requirement, especially statutory time limits, the principle of substantial compliance does not apply but strict compliance is required.²⁴ However, where not statutorily required, service on the parties is not jurisdictional and actual notice is sufficient:

The distinct preference of modern procedural rules is to allow appeals to proceed to a hearing on the merits in the absence of serious prejudice to other parties. Therefore, substantial compliance with procedural rules, other than those which constitute the most basic steps, is sufficient.²⁵

In the case of the requirement to serve the County Auditor in WAC 242-02-230, this requirement is not based in any provision of the GMA. RCW 4.28.080 requires a plaintiff to serve the County Auditor to initiate suit against a county.²⁶ However, an action under the GMA and the APA is not a "suit" but an administrative proceeding. The Administrative Procedures Act (APA) allows an agency to commence an adjudicative proceeding "upon the timely application of any person". 27 It does not require service of the application upon another party but instead provides:

²² Black v. Department of Labor and Ind., 131 Wn.2d 547 at 552(1997).

²³ Crosby v. Spokane County, 137 Wn.2d 296 at 301.(1999)

²⁴ City of Seattle v. Public Employment Relations Comm'n, 116 Wn.2d 923, 809 P.2d 1379 (1991) cited with approval in Black v. Department of Labor and Industries, 131 Wn.2d at 552 (1997)

⁵ Hoirup v. Empire Airways, Inc., 679 Wn. App. 69 Wn App. 479, 483, 848 P. 2d 1337 (Division I - 1993). Although the specific holding in the *Hoirup* case with respect to filing requirements to appeal an arbitrator's award was over-ruled in Nevers v. Fireside, 133 Wn.2d 804, 947 P.2d 721 (1997), the Court held in Nevers that the statutory requirements were jurisdictional and thus subject to strict compliance. The Court continued to cite Hoirup with approval in Black v. Department of Labor and Industries, 131 Wn.2d at 552 (1997) with respect to substantial compliance.

²⁶ In a civil suit, service upon the County Auditor is required for non-charter counties. *Nitardy v. Snohomish* County, 105 Wn.2d 133, 712 P.2d 296(1986).

²⁷ RCW 34.05.413(2)

An adjudicative proceeding commences when the agency or a presiding officer notifies a party that a prehearing conference, hearing, or other stage of an adjudicative proceeding will be conducted.

RCW 34.05.413(3)

The GMA tracks the APA in that all requests for review "shall be initiated by filing a petition that includes a detailed statement of issues presented for resolution by the board." There is no requirement in the GMA for service upon the local government. Instead, the GMA specifies that the board acts upon the petition for review by setting a time for hearing:

Unless the board dismisses the petition as frivolous or finds that the person filing the petition lacks standing, or the parties have filed an agreement to have the case heard in superior court as provided in RCW 36.70A.295, the board shall, within ten days of receipt of the petition, set a time for hearing the matter.

RCW 36.70A.290(3)

Since service upon the opposing party is not a requirement for initiation of a petition for review either under the APA or under the GMA, I would not find the obligation to serve the County Auditor to be jurisdictional.

The boards clearly have authority pursuant to RCW 36.70A.270(7) to set procedures to govern the practice and procedure of the boards. The boards' rules cannot, however, elevate a procedural service directive to a jurisdictional requirement. Moreover, the dismissal of an action is a draconian remedy and the boards' own rules provide that dismissal is only appropriate if "substantial compliance" is not found.²⁹

In construing the requirement to serve the director of the Department of Labor and Industries for an appeal under RCW 51.52.110, the Washington Supreme Court found that substantial compliance requires that the director receive actual notice of the appeal or the notice of appeal was served in a manner reasonably calculated to give notice to the Director." Service upon the assistant attorney general is reasonably calculated to give

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²⁸ RCW 36.70A.290(1)

²⁹ WAC 242-02-230(2) ORDER DISMISSING PETITION Case No. 07-2-0021

notice to the director, the Court concluded, so service upon the attorney substantially complied with the service requirements of the statute.³⁰

The situation here is analogous. In this case, a *pro se* petitioner misunderstood the remarks of a county employee and served her petition for review on the County Commissioners. She failed to read the board rules and served the Commissioners with her petition by facsimile; however, she also alleges that she mailed a copy to the County Commissioners the same day.³¹ The County received the petition for review and has actual knowledge of it. Sending notice to the County Commissioners was reasonably calculated to give them actual notice of the petition. There has been no prejudice to the County and I would find that the Petitioner substantially complied with WAC 242-02-230.³²

Margery Hite, Board Member

Pursuant to RCW 36.70A.300 this is a final order of the Board.

Reconsideration. Pursuant to WAC 242-02-832, you have ten (10) days from the date of mailing of this Order to file a petition for reconsideration. The original and three copies of a motion for reconsideration, together with any argument in support thereof, should be filed with the Board by mailing, faxing, or otherwise delivering the original and three copies of the motion for reconsideration directly to the Board, with a copy to all other parties of record. Filing means actual receipt of the document at the Board office. RCW 34.05.010(6), WAC 242-02-240, and WAC 242-02-330. The filing of a motion for reconsideration is not a prerequisite for filing a petition for judicial review.

Judicial Review. Any party aggrieved by a final decision of the Board may appeal the

³⁰ Black v. Department of Labor and Ind., 131 Wn.2d 547, 553, 933 P.2d 1025 (1997)

³¹ Petitioner Answers Respondents Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Comply with Service to Skagit County Auditor, and Proof of Service of Petition for Review at 2.

³² The County urges that the Board rejected a substantial compliance argument in WEAN v. Island County, WWGMHB Case No. The County urges that the Board rejected a substantial compliance argument in WEAN v. Island County, WWGMHB Case No. 06-2-0027 (Order on Motion to Dismiss Petition, November 16, 2006). However, that case involved a failure to properly file the petition with the Board. Filing the petition for review with the Board is jurisdictional and not subject to substantial compliance.

decision to superior court as provided by RCW 36.70A.300(5). Proceedings for judicial review may be instituted by filing a petition in superior court according to the procedures specified in chapter 34.05 RCW, Part V, Judicial Review and Civil Enforcement. The petition for judicial review of this Order shall be filed with the appropriate court and served on the Board, the Office of the Attorney General, and all parties within thirty days after service of the final order, as provided in RCW 34.05.542. Service on the Board may be accomplished in person or by mail, but service on the Board means actual receipt of the document at the Board office within thirty days after service of the final order. A petition for judicial review may not be served on the Board by fax or by electronic mail.

<u>Service</u>. This Order was served on you the day it was deposited in the United States mail. RCW 34.05.010(19)

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